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ABSTRACT

The socioeconomic characteristics of the Rural Delmarva Counties, defined as those non-SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) counties located on the Delmarva Peninsula, are presented. These counties include: Sussex and Kent in Delaware: Accomack and Northampton in Virginia; and Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester in Maryland. The remaining 2 peninsula SMSA counties are New Castle County, Delaware and Cecil County, Maryland. This publication reports comparative tables and descriptive information to further the understanding of the general public, agencies, elected officials, and administrators of similarities and differences among these rural counties. Data were gatnered from statistics in the "County and City Data Book, 1972" (U. S. Government Printing Office) which contains summary information from several censuses. Each table and narrative heading includes the year the census was reported. Throughout the publication "rural" refers to non-SMSA counties except in Table 2 where urban is defined as towns of 2,500 or more population and rural as all those under that size. Table 31, which ranks the counties on 23 social and economic characteristics to determine their quality of life, is the only attempt at analysis rather than general comparisons and grouping of similar counties. Several demographic highlights are also listed. (NQ)

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A Profile of Rural Delmarva:

A Reference on Economic and Social Conditions

by: Daniel S. Kuennen, Area Agent
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University of Delaware

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INTRODUCTION

STUDY AREA:

The socio-economic characteristics of the Rural Delmarva Counties are presented in this study. The Rural Delmarva Counties are defined as those non-SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) counties which are located on the Delmarva Peninsula.* They include: Sussex and Kent Counties in Delaware; Accomack and Northampton Counties in Virginia; and Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester in Maryland. The remaining two peninsula SMSA Counties are: New Castle County, Delaware and Cecil County, Maryland.

Throughout the publication "rural" is substituted for non-SMSA because of the former term's public familiarity. The only exception to this definition of "rural" occurs in Table 2 where urban is defined as towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants and rural as all those under that size; otherwise, "rural" means non-SMSA counties.

PURPOSE:

The object of this publication is to report comparative tables and descriptive information for reference use by the general public, agencies, elected officials and administrators to further their understanding of similarities and differences among the Rural Delmarva Counties.

The only attempt at analysis, rather than general comparisons and grouping of similar counties, appears in Table 31 where the counties are ranked on 23 social and economic characteristics to determine their quality of life.

INFORMATION SOURCE:

The Tables were constructed from statistics contained in the County and City Data Book, 1972 (U.S. Government Printing Office). Comparisons and narrative descriptions are based soley on these. The County and City Data Book contains summary information from several censuses. Because these censuses gather and report information in different years, the profile includes in each table and in the narrative heading the year in which the census data is reported. For this reason it is important to remember that all of the information is not necessarily the same because of the difference in time. Also it is important to note that in some cases the information is over six years old.

* see Figure 1.

Figure 1. The Location of Counties of the Delmarva Peninsula.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sussex County, Delaware is clearly the largest county per square mile on the Peninsula; double the size of seven of the counties (Table 1.).

- Wicomico, Maryland has the highest density of population (Table 1.).

- Accomack and Northampton, Virginia and Dorchester and Somerset, Maryland were the only four counties losing population from 1960-1970 (Table 1.).

- Kent, Delaware has the highest percent of population growth (Table 1.).

- The percentage of females is greater in all of the counties, except Kent, Delaware (Table 2.).

- Northampton, Virginia is the only county with more negroes than whites (Table 2.).

- The elderly comprise at least ten percent of the population in each county, except Kent, Delaware (Table 3.).

- German foreign stock is represented in nine counties as the leading country of origin (Table 4.).

- Kent and Sussex, Delaware have the highest birth rates (Table 4.).

- Somerset and Talbot, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia have greater death rates than birth rates (Table 4.).

- Less educated populations appear in Somerset, Maryland and Accomack and Northampton, Virginia (Tables 5-6).

- Kent and Sussex, Delaware and Wicomico, Maryland have high percentages of educated inhabitants (Tables 5-6.).

- Accomack and Northampton have over 50 percent negroes enrolled in their secondary and elementary education institutions (Table 6.).

- Excessively high unemployment is found in Northampton, Virginia and Somerset, Maryland (Table 7.).

- White collar workers comprise over 40 percent of the work force in Kent, Delaware nad Wicomico, Maryland (Table 9.).

- Caroline and Queen Annes, Maryland both have large percentages of residents working outside their counties (Table 9.).

- Over 10 percent of the families in each of the two Virginia counties and Worcester and Wicomico, Maryland have female heads of household (Table 10.).

- Over 30 percent of the families in Rural Delmarva have incomes ranging from - $3,000-$6,999 per year (Table 10.).

- Negro families earn less than their white counterparts (Table 11.).

- There are 77,807 persons in low income ranges in Rural Delmarva; 55 percent of this total are either under 18 or over 65 years of age (Table 12.).

- Over 50 percent of year-round occupied housing units were built prior to 1950 in all of the counties, except Kent, Delaware (Table 14.).

- Well over 60 percent of the housing units are owner occupied only Northampton, Virginia has slightly less (Table 15.).

- Negroes occupy more units without plumbing facilities than whites (Table 16.).

- Eight counties, over half, receive more than 50 percent of their governmental revenue from intergovernmental payments (Table 18.).

- Both of the Delaware counties and all of the Maryland counties cast a plurality of their votes for the Republican presidential candidate in 1968 (Table 19.).

- Only two counties have Savings and Loan Association (Table 20.).

- New Castle County, Delaware (a metro county) has bank assets greater than the combined assets of all of the Rural Delmarva counties, with approximately 30,000 less population (Table 20.).

- There are 680 manufacturing establishments; employing 40,300 (Table 21.).

- There are 4,349 retail trade establishments (Table 22.).

- A little over 650 establishments are classified as wholesale trade (Table 25.).

HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

- All of the counties have larger non-farm populations than farm population (Table 27.).
- Farm family incomes are less than family incomes in every county, except Kent and Somerset, Maryland (Table 27.).
- Farm land comprises half of the land use pattern for five counties (Table 28.).
- There are 9,150 farms for a total of 1.7 million acres of farm land (Table 28.).
- Quality of life is lowest in the two Virginia counties and Somerset, Maryland (Table 31.).

Demographic Characteristics, 1970 (Tables 1-4.):

The first four tables contain information on the population in Rural Delmarva. Various items considered are: land area, population, migration, age, and race compositions.

In Table 1., it is apparent that in land area Kent and Sussex Counties in Delaware rank as the two largest in square miles. Dorchester, Md. ties Kent, De. at 594 square miles, but the rest of the counties hardly approach the size of Sussex, Delaware.

The rank of each county by population, clearly indicates that Kent and Sussex, Delaware and Wicomico, Maryland are nationally quite large for rural counties. Of the 3,141 governmental units in the U.S., those considered counties or equivalent to counties, Kent, Delaware ranks 426th, Sussex, Delaware 436th and Wicomico, Maryland 626th. Kent, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia are rather low ranking counties based on their size of population.

It is interesting that Wicomico, Maryland has a higher density of population, that is more persons per square mile, than Kent or Sussex, Delaware. Northampton, Virginia likewise, has a higher density of population even though its actual amount of inhabitants is the lowest on the Peninsula. All of the rural counties showed increases in population from 1960-1970, except Accomack and Northampton counties in Virginia, and Dorchester and Somerset counties in Maryland. Northampton's loss appears quite substantial at - 14.9 percent of change.

During that same period Kent, Delaware; Wicomico, Maryland; and Sussex, Delaware, each registered high gains in population. Kent, Delaware far surpassed all of the rural counties at a percent change of 24.7. This can partially be attributed to Dover Air Force Base (DAFB) and the growth of the State Capitol in Dover (Kent, County) Delaware.

Although most of the Rural Delmarva counties showed an increased percentage of population change from 1960-1970, eight of the twelve had net out-migrations of population from their counties. The four counties with the highest percentages of population loss, also have the greatest losses due to net out-migration of inhabitants.

Northampton, Virginia experienced a -21.5 percent migration; Accomack, Virginia, -9.4 percent; Somerset, Maryland, -6.0 percent and Dorchester, Maryland, -4.7 percent. Many rural counties in the U.S. are experiencing losses of population as rural inhabitants move away to areas, usually metropolitan counties, surrounding large cities.

A further study of the population characteristics shows that (Table 2.) in all cases the percentage of females is greater than males in Rural Delmarva, except for Kent, Delaware, which is again different because of DAFB and its male population.

The urban population, this is those residing in towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more, is rather small in Rural Delmarva. Four counties have no urban population. Caroline and Queen Annes, Maryland and Accomack and Northampton, Virginia all fail to register urban populations based on the Census definition.

In terms of density (Table 1.) these same four counties have small numbers of persons per square mile. This is a further indication that the population is not centered in a few large towns or cities. Those with the largest percentages of urban dwellers are in order of magnitude: Dorchester, Maryland 39.4 percent; Kent, Delaware 38.6 percent; Talbot, Maryland 28.8 percent and Wicomico, Maryland 28.1 percent.

The Negro population is a numerical minority in all of the Rural Delmarva counties, except for Northampton, Virginia. There the negro population is 7,555 compared to 6,861 whites. Northampton also has a high percentage of decline in negro population between 1960-1970, at 17.6 percent.

In three counties: Somerset, Maryland; Worcester, Maryland; and Accomack, Virginia; the negro population is equal to one-half or more of the white population. These same counties also show a decline in the percent of change in population of negroes from 1960-1970.

Table 3. presents age and living quarters data. All of the counties have elderly populations (over 65 years) equal to 10 percent of their total population. Again the DAFB influences Kent, Delaware, the only county with less than 10 percent elderly.

Leaving aside Kent, Delaware, it is also apparent that the percent of elderly population in all of the counties is greater than the percent of under 5 years of age population. The elderly in fact, are double that age group in: Somerset, Maryland; Talbot, Maryland; and Queen Annes, Maryland. It is evident that the elderly constitute a considerable segment of the rural counties' percentage of total population.

Table 1. Land Area, Population Rank in U.S., and Population Change in Rural Delmarva by County (1970).

County	1970				Percent Change 1960-1970	
	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	U.S. Rank	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Net Migration
(U.S.)	3 1/2 mil.*		203 mil.*	57	13.3	1.7
Kent, De.	594	426	81,892	138	24.7	4.9
Sussex, De.	950	436	80,353	85	9.8	-1.4
Caroline, Md.	321	1,482	19,781	62	1.6	-4.0
Dorchester, Md.	594	1,090	29,405	50	- .9	-4.7
Kent, Md.	281	1,748	16,146	57	4.3	-2.4
Queen Annes, Md.	375	1,573	18,422	49	11.2	4.2
Somerset, Md.	339	1,543	18,924	56	- 3.6	-6.0
Talbot, Md.	261	1,308	23,682	91	9.8	4.8
Wicomico, Md.	381	626	54,236	142	10.6	2.6
Worcester, Md.	479	1,276	24,442	51	3.0	-5.5
Accomack, Va.	476	1,104	29,004	61	- 5.3	-9.4
Northampton, Va.	220	1,871	14,442	66	-14.9	-21.5

Rural Delmarva: Total population is 410,729 persons.

*rounded

Table 2. Sex, geographic and race composition of the population in Rural Delmarva by county (1970).

County	Percent			Negro	
	Female Population	Urban Population	White	Total	Percent change 1960-1970
(U.S.)	51.3	73.5	178 mil.*	22 1/2 mil.*	19.5
Kent, De.	49.5	38.6	67,927	13,006	35.9
Sussex, De.	51.7	14.2	63,414	16,405	8.8
Caroline, Md.	51.2	+	15,787	3,970	1.1
Dorchester, Md.	51.8	39.4	20,332	9,068	.6
Kent, Md.	51.2	21.5	12,153	3,954	2.2
Queen Annes, Md.	50.0	+	13,912	4,486	.6
Somerset, Md.	51.8	16.2	11,831	7,087	-2.9
Talbot, Md.	52.2	28.8	17,924	5,737	-2.0
Wicomico, Md.	52.4	28.1	42,757	11,416	4.1
Worcester, Md.	52.0	14.6	16,430	7,990	- .9
Accomack, Va.	52.2	+	18,111	10,853	-8.3
Northampton, Va.	52.7	+	6,861	7,555	-17.6

Rural Delmarva Total: white population 307,439; Negro - 101,527

*rounded

+represents zero

Those living in group quarters, such as: military barracks, boarding houses, dormitories etc., are a small percent of the population in Rural Delmarva. As would be expected Kent, Delaware has a large barracks population.

One person households (which are households with one individual occupying a housing unit) are much greater in Kent and Sussex in Delaware than throughout the remainder of the Rural Peninsula.

Persons of first and second generation German foreign stock (Table 4.) are represented in nine of the counties as the leading country of origin. The United Kingdom is greatest in Worcester, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia, while Canada is in Accomack, Virginia. Only four counties have more than five percent of their population as foreign born (first or second generation). Those of Spanish heritage are few and are tabulated for Kent, and Sussex, Delaware and Wicomico, Maryland.

Birth 1968 and death 1969 rates (Table 4.):

Kent and Sussex, Delaware have the highest birth rates per 1,000 inhabitants. As was already noted from Table 3. Kent and Sussex also have the lowest median ages.

In comparing the birth rates with death rates per 1,000 population it is evident that Somerset and Talbot, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia have greater death rates than birth rates. If in fact the amount of births and deaths are equal then natural population growth is zero.

Table 3. Age composition and Living quarters in Rural Delmarva by county (1970).

County	Percent under 5 yrs.	Percent 18 yrs. and Older	Percent 65 yrs. and Older	Median age	Percent living in group quarters	One person house-holds
(U.S.)	8.4	65.6	9.9	28.3	2.8	(1,000)
Kent, De.	9.4	62.8	7.2	24.2	6.1	3.3
Sussex, De.	8.5	65.3	11.1	29.8	1.8	4.4
Caroline, Md.	7.5	65.5	12.9	31.7	1.6	1.1
Dorchester, Md.	7.6	68.6	13.5	33.7	2.3	1.9
Kent, Md.	7.1	67.7	13.1	30.2	4.4	1.0
Queen Annes, Md.	7.4	66.3	12.3	32.4	1.6	1.0
Somerset, Md.	7.0	66.2	13.1	32.6	2.6	1.1
Talbot, Md.	6.9	68.9	14.5	35.2	1.8	1.5
Wicomico, Md.	7.4	66.4	10.6	30.4	2.6	2.7
Worcester, Md.	8.1	65.2	12.9	31.9	.5	1.4
Accomack, Va.	7.2	67.8	15.5	35.0	1.0	2.0
Northampton, Va.	7.3	65.1	14.3	33.7	.5	1.0

Table 4. Foreign stock, Birth and Death rates of the population in Rural Delmarva by county.

County	Percent Foreign Stock (1970)			Birth rate per 1,000 population 1968	Death rate per 1,000 population 1969
	Foreign Stock Total	Leading Country of origin	Persons of Spanish heritage		
Kent, De.	7.6	GE 16.1	1.2	21.7	7.3
Sussex, De.	3.8	GE 18.8	.6	19.7	11.6
Caroline, Md.	5.5	GE 26.4	(B)	15.1	14.6
Dorchester, Md.	3.5	GE 35.5	(B)	15.8	14.2
Kent, Md.	5.5	GE 23.8	(B)	15.5	13.8
Queen Annes, Md.	4.5	GE 21.6	(B)	14.0	10.7
Somerset, Md.	1.6	GE 20.3	(B)	12.4	13.5
Talbot, Md.	5.5	GE 27.0	(B)	14.1	14.3
Wicomico, Md.	3.0	GE 16.0	.8	15.0	11.5
Worcester, Md.	2.5	UK 16.6	(B)	17.6	12.0
Accomack, Va.	1.2	CA 17.6	(B)	16.4	15.0
Northampton, Va.	1.8	UK 20.0	(B)	16.5	16.7

B - data not shown where population is less than 400

GE = Germany; CA = Canada; UK = United Kingdom

It must also be considered that two of these same counties, Somerset, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia, experienced rather large out-migrations of population in addition to their high death rates to in effect cause a severe decrease in population. Three other counties closely approximate zero natural population growth; they are: Caroline and Dorchester, Maryland and Accomack, Virginia.

Education, 1970 (Tables 5-6.):

In turning to education in Rural Delmarva Table 5. shows that three counties have rather high median school years completed for persons 25 years and older. Kent, Delaware has 12.1; Sussex, Delaware 11.1 and Wicomico, Maryland 11.0. A middle range of median school years completed include the counties of: Caroline, Maryland; Dorchester, Maryland; Kent, Maryland; Queen Annes, Maryland; Talbot, Maryland and Worcester, Maryland. The lowest median school years completed are reflected in: Somerset, Maryland 9.3; Accomack, Virginia 9.5 and Northampton, Virginia 9.2.

These same three low median counties remain rather constant in their low level of education completed for: less than five years; years of high school education; and college education. Somerset, Maryland is replaced as third lowest in education only in the category of less than five years completed. In this instance Worcester, Maryland (10.5 percent) edges out Somerset, Maryland (9.4 percent).

Somerset, Maryland has the lowest fraction of persons 25 years or older who have completed 4 years or more of high school. Only about one-fifth (20 percent) have graduated. Accomack, and Northampton, Virginia are second and third with approximately one-third (30 percent) of their 25 year old or older population having finished 4 years of high school education. Close behind them are the Maryland counties of Caroline, Queen Annes and Worcester.

The same three counties: Somerset, Maryland; Accomack, Virginia and Northampton, Virginia have very small percentages of their populations with four years of college education.

Kent and Sussex in Delaware have high percentages of educated persons in the 25 and over population group.

In Table 6. the figures look at the enrollment of persons between the ages 3-34 years. These are students attending "regular" schools. "Regular" refers to formal education in public and private schools, nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary, secondary, and colleges and universities (night and day divisions). Excluded from "regular" school are correspondence courses, vocation or trade schools and special tutoring.

Accomack and Northampton, Virginia have over 50 percent negroes enrolled in their elementary and secondary education institutions. Somerset and Dorchester, Maryland rank third and fourth in percentage of negroes enrolled.

Table 5. Education of persons 25 years and older in Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Total	School Years Completed			
		MEDIAN	Percent persons with less than 5 years school	Percent persons with 4 years of high school or more	Percent persons with 4 years of College or more
(U.S.)	110 mil.*	12.1	5.5	52.3	10.7
Kent, De.	39,521	12.1	3.4	52.3	9.6
Sussex, De.	44,739	11.1	5.9	43.0	6.8
Caroline, Md.	11,271	10.2	6.6	31.2	5.5
Dorchester, Md.	17,491	9.7	8.4	28.5	4.8
Kent, Md.	8,929	10.6	6.5	37.2	8.8
Queen Annes, Md.	10,659	10.1	8.4	33.3	6.1
Somerset, Md.	10,769	9.3	9.4	21.5	3.5
Talbot, Md.	14,314	10.9	5.8	39.2	10.3
Wicomico, Md.	30,572	11.0	6.8	40.9	8.7
Worcester, Md.	14,039	10.2	10.5	32.3	5.6
Accomack, Va.	17,337	9.5	14.8	30.7	4.6
Northampton, Va.	8,348	9.2	15.2	31.9	5.4

*rounded

Table 6. Education of persons 3-34 years old enrolled in school in Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Kindergarten and elementary	High School	College	Percent of Negro in elementary and high school	Percent of private elementary and high school
(U.S.)				13.3	11.3
Kent, De.	16,730	5,046	2,194	17.6	5.2
Sussex, De.	14,296	5,233	805	24.6	1.2
Caroline, Md.	3,527	1,386	101	24.0	2.1
Dorchester, Md.	4,526	1,832	153	41.9	2.8
Kent, Md.	3,096	1,075	668	31.8	5.9
Queen Annes, Md.	3,342	1,441	137	26.4	4.2
Somerset, Md.	3,425	1,395	500	44.1	1.1
Talbot, Md.	3,967	1,548	268	26.8	12.2
Wicomico, Md.	9,866	3,695	1,191	24.9	1.8
Worcester, Md.	4,383	1,909	131	39.9	.8
Accomack, Va.	4,597	1,650	146	51.8	2.4
Northampton, Va.	2,587	1,049	24	60.4	4.6

Rural Delmarva Total in: Kindergarten and elementary 74,342; in H.S. 27,259; in college 6,318

Labor Force, 1970 (Tables 7-9.):

The "total labor force" (Table 7.) includes all persons 16 years and over who are in the civilian labor force and persons on active duty in the Armed Forces; whereas the "civilian labor force" includes only non-Armed Forces personnel whether employed or unemployed. For instance, in most of the counties the total labor force and the total civilian labor force are the same. The only county with a major difference is Kent, Delaware.

In every county, but two, where females are employed - over 60 percent have married husbands living at home. In the two counties where it is below 60 percent, Accomack and Northampton, Virginia, the percent with husbands in the home is over 50 percent. This indicates that many families have two heads of the household, husband and wife, both working and living at home together.

Excessively high unemployment is found in Northampton, Virginia and Somerset, Maryland. Industry in Rural Delmarva accounts for varying degrees of employment (Table 8.). Manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade share the largest percentages of industrial workers. The three remaining employment categories: services, educational services and construction are fairly well distributed in each of the counties.

In recent years the U.S. has witnessed a growth in the service industry sector and a decline in manufacturing. The 1970 Census figures indicate that manufacturing employment is high in Rural Delmarva. Whether or not the service industry trend develops on the Peninsula bears watching.

Table 7. Labor Force of those 16 years old and over: civilian labor force, female total and percent unemployed in Rural Delmarva by county (1970).

County	Labor Force			Female	
	Total Civilian and armed forces	Total civilian labor force	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent married husband present
Kent, De.	34,298	28,433	4.2	11,980	65.5
Sussex, De.	33,709	33,500	2.8	13,283	64.1
Caroline, Md.	7,732	7,714	2.5	2,829	63.1
Dorchester, Md.	12,959	12,959	6.2	5,661	60.3
Kent, Md.	6,794	6,765	5.9	2,581	61.1
Queen Annes, Md.	7,772	7,715	4.4	2,839	63.5
Somerset, Md.	7,306	7,282	12.7	2,910	60.8
Talbot, Md.	10,216	10,197	2.5	4,242	61.4
Wicomico, Md.	23,462	23,420	3.3	9,747	63.5
Worcester, Md.	9,924	9,916	3.2	3,828	60.1
Accomack, Va.	11,313	11,220	6.3	4,498	59.7
Northampton, Va.	6,041	5,924	12.4	2,613	56.6

Rural Delmarva total: labor force 171,526; civilian 165,045; female 67,011

Table 8. Labor Force of those 16 years old and over: Percent of persons employed by industry type in Rural Delmarva by county (1970).

County	Total of all sectors	Percent				
		Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Services	Educational Services	Construction
Kent, De.	27,233	24.6	19.3	6.2	8.5	8.9
Sussex, De.	32,569	30.2	18.3	6.3	6.8	9.0
Caroline, Md.	7,524	29.4	18.7	6.1	6.6	8.3
Dorchester, Md.	12,160	38.8	16.2	5.9	4.8	6.7
Kent, Md.	6,368	20.1	18.4	7.6	10.1	9.3
Queen Annes, Md.	7,378	19.9	19.5	8.9	8.0	11.1
Somerset, Md.	6,356	26.9	21.1	6.8	7.8	7.3
Talbot, Md.	9,940	16.7	21.6	11.6	6.0	10.0
Wicomico, Md.	22,647	24.4	24.4	7.2	7.1	7.2
Worcester, Md.	9,597	22.3	18.1	12.6	4.3	9.9
Accomack, Va.	10,513	23.7	21.2	7.6	4.4	8.3
Northampton, Va.	5,191	14.9	18.2	11.2	5.6	4.9

Rural Delmarva total of all sectors 157,476 employed in Industry

Table 9. Labor Force of those 16 years old and over: Percent in types of jobs, public transportation used and workers outside county of residence (1970).

	percent					
		White Collar			workers during census week	
County	Government	Professional, managerial	sales, clerical	craftsmen, foremen	used public transport to work	worked outside county of residence
Kent, De.	24.3	21.4	23.1	14.9	1.1	8.2
Sussex, De.	15.3	18.1	18.3	15.8	1.0	13.2
Caroline, Md.	13.8	15.5	17.9	14.6	.6	32.5
Dorchester, Md.	14.5	16.2	15.2	14.8	3.6	12.6
Kent, Md.	11.7	17.8	19.5	13.0	.3	17.1
Queen Annes, Md.	18.3	16.3	18.6	15.6	.4	31.5
Somerset, Md.	17.4	15.4	18.0	13.0	1.9	23.7
Talbot, Md.	11.0	19.5	20.3	16.0	1.4	9.9
Wicomico, Md.	14.5	21.5	24.0	14.3	2.6	10.1
Worcester, Md.	12.6	18.0	16.8	15.1	1.6	18.1
Accomack, Va.	14.8	16.9	14.3	12.5	2.7	20.7
Northampton, Va.	10.8	16.0	12.7	10.6	1.8	9.1

Several labor force items are included in Table 9. Government employment is greatest in Kent, Delaware and only moderately high in: Queen Annes, Maryland; Somerset, Maryland; and Sussex, Delaware. All of the counties have at least 10 percent of their labor force employed in government service..

White collar employment, both professional - managerial and sales - clerical, accounts for 15 percent of the total labor force employment in each category for all of the counties except Northampton, Virginia. There the percent of sales - clerical dips to 12.7 percent.

In Kent, Delaware and Wicomico, Maryland the total white collar force is over 40 percent, 44.5 percent in Kent, Delaware and 45.5 in Wicomico, Maryland. Talbot, Maryland is just a bit below 40 percent at 39.3 percent.

As is expected Rural Delmarva has very little in the way of public transportation (buses, street cars, subways, trains, etc.) and the figures reflect this.

Caroline and Queen Annes, Maryland both have large percentages of residents working outside their counties, 32.5 percent and 31.5 percent respectively. Somerset, Maryland has almost one-fourth (25 percent) working outside its confines. Three counties: Kent, Delaware; Talbot, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia, have fewer than 10 percent of their residents employed outside their counties.

Families, 1970 and Income, 1969 (Tables 10-12.):

This is an important set of tables giving some idea of the number of families and the distribution of income in the Peninsula.

One (Table 10.) minor discrepancy between Kent and Sussex, Delaware is that although Kent has a larger population its total number of families is lower. Sussex has 20,953 families with a population of 80,353; while Kent has 19,797 families with a population of 81,892. The young single male at DAFB accounts for some of this difference.

High percentages of families with female heads are recorded for the two Virginia counties, and the two Maryland counties of Worcester and Wicomico. In the remainder of the counties, excluding Caroline, and Queen Annes, Maryland - although they approximate 10 percent - between 10 percent and 16 percent of the families are headed by females.

In the first three categories of income ranges representing low income, Somerset, Maryland and Accomack and Northampton, Virginia have the highest percent of families. If the percentages are totalled in each of these counties the percent falling in a family income range from below $3,000 to a maximum of $6,900 are: 57.5 percent for Somerset, Maryland and 70.6 percent for Accomack, Virginia and 70.6 percent for Northampton, Virginia.

In each county at least 30 percent of the families fall in that same family income range (-$3,000 - $6,999).

Over 20 percent of the families in each county (excluding the three counties just mentioned) have incomes within the $10,000 - $14,999 range.

The actual dollar median family income is presented in Table 11. The majority of the counties have income figures between $7,000-$8,000. The only exceptions are Somerset, Maryland and Accomack and Northampton, Virginia. The U.S. 1969 median family income is $9,586.

County rankings (how they compare to the other 3,141 counties in the U.S.) show that Caroline, Somerset and Worcester in Maryland and the two Virginia counties all were in the lower 50 percent for family incomes in the U.S.

From a racial viewpoint most of the Rural Delmarva counties have white families earnings at least $2,000 per year more than negro families. A closer annual family income range is found in Kent and Somerset, Maryland.

National poverty standards are applied to the counties in Table 12. In 1969 low income standards ranged from $3,195 for a farm family of four to $3,721 for a non-farm family of four.

More than one-third (30 percent) of the families in Northampton, Virginia are below National low income levels. Both Somerset, Maryland and Accomack, Virginia have about one-fourth (25 percent) of their families living at low income levels.

The second column (i.e. 125 percent of low income level) represents those families with incomes 25 percent above the low income level. This is a further indication of how many persons are just above the 1969 national low income amounts. Again Somerset, Maryland and Northampton and Accomack, Virginia have the largest percentages of families in this category.

Up to this point the figures have been on family incomes. The next three columns of Table 1.. shift to persons with low incomes.

The total number of persons with low incomes on Rural Delmarva is 77,807. In each of the counties a large percentage of these are children under 18 years of age. In fact, the figures suggest that well over 35 percent of low income persons are of this age group.

The elderly (persons 65 years or older) are a second major poverty group. In ten of the twelve rural counties 20 percent of their elderly populations are below national low income levels.

These two groups, children under 18 and elderly, account for over 55 percent of persons below low income levels in each county. This means 55 percent in this category are usually those not able to enter the labor market as full time employees because of their age. They are therefore dependent on other sources of support.

Low income is defined here in terms of a nutritionally adequate food plan based on: family size; sex and age of family head ; number of children under 18 years; and farm or non-farm residence. These are adjusted each year to allow for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Table 10. Total number of families with female heads, and family incomes in Rural Delmarva by county.

County	FAMILIES (1970) Total	Percent with Female head	Percent of families with income - (1969) Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 $24,999	$25,000 or more
(U.S.)	51 mil.*	10.8	10.3	10.0	11.9	26.6	16.0	4.6
Kent, De.	19,797	10.3	9.7	11.7	16.2	24.6	11.7	2.0
Sussex, De.	20,953	11.0	11.9	12.8	15.6	24.7	10.0	2.2
Caroline, Md.	5,144	9.9	15.8	14.1	16.9	20.3	7.9	2.0
Dorchester, Md.	7,669	13.8	13.9	15.2	15.6	20.8	10.2	2.1
Kent, Md.	4,102	11.3	13.1	15.9	16.1	23.0	9.5	3.4
Queen Annes, Md.	4,737	9.6	14.9	12.5	15.5	20.9	11.9	3.7
Somerset, Md.	4,857	15.9	22.8	19.2	15.5	17.0	5.2	.8
Talbot, Md.	6,406	11.4	11.0	15.8	14.5	21.5	10.8	5.2
Wicomico, Md.	14,290	11.4	12.0	11.9	13.2	25.1	13.2	3.1
Worcester, Md.	6,274	11.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	20.2	8.8	3.3
Accomack, Va.	7,686	13.3	23.5	19.6	17.5	12.9	5.7	1.1
Northampton, Va.	3,563	15.4	27.0	25.5	18.1	8.8	4.7	.9

Rural Delmarva total number of families 102,477

*rounded

Table 11. Median Family Income in Rural Delmarva by county (1969)

County	All Families		White	Negro
	Total	Rank U.S. Counties		
	(Dollars)		(Dollars)	(Dollars)
(U.S.)	9,586		9,957	6,063
Kent, De.	8,500	878	8,861	6,064
Sussex, De.	8,257	1,036	8,775	5,731
Caroline, Md.	7,420	1,579	7,802	5,500
Dorchester, Md.	7,701	1,412	8,513	5,626
Kent, Md.	7,624	1,475	7,947	6,768
Queen Annes, Md.	8,209	1,067	8,651	5,589
Somerset, Md.	5,878	2,487	6,416	4,903
Talbot, Md.	8,059	1,161	9,180	5,026
Wicomico, Md.	8,781	715	9,479	5,822
Worcester, Md.	7,386	1,605	8,521	5,204
Accomack, Va.	5,670	2,609	6,735	4,013
Northampton, Va.	4,777	2,951	5,996	3,633

Table 12. Families and persons living in poverty in Rural Delmarva by county (1969)

County	Families below		Persons below low income level			
	Low income level[1] (percent)	125 percent of low income level[2] (percent)	Number	Percent related children under 18 yrs.	Percent 65 yrs. and over	Per capita gross cash income (dollars)
(U.S.)	10.7	15.0	27 mil.*	38.4	19.3	3,119
Kent, De.	11.6	17.0	11,667	44.7	15.1	2,579
Sussex, De.	12.6	17.4	12,687	37.6	23.7	2,649
Caroline, Md.	16.5	22.2	4,140	37.8	24.1	2,334
Dorchester, Md.	14.8	21.0	5,463	36.7	22.9	2,554
Kent, Md.	13.1	18.8	2,614	32.7	24.4	2,674
Queen Annes, Md.	16.1	21.8	3,284	30.4	24.7	2,643
Somerset, Md.	24.6	33.8	5,206	35.7	25.2	1,935
Talbot, Md.	12.6	19.7	3,972	36.1	23.0	3,133
Wicomico, Md.	12.9	17.8	8,558	37.0	22.4	2,886
Worcester, Md.	17.3	25.0	5,372	35.7	25.2	2,461
Accomack, Va.	25.2	34.1	8,940	39.3	22.1	1,944
Northampton, Va.	32.2	41.4	5,904	43.7	15.9	1,698

Rural Delmarva total: number of persons below low income level 77,807 *rounded
1 - poverty - farm family of four = $3,195; non-farm family of four = $3,721
2 - 125% - is equal to 25% over poverty levels

The 1969 per capita income in the U.S. was $3,119, (the income is computed by dividing the total gross income of all persons by the total population). Only one county surpasses the U.S. figure, Talbot, Maryland at $3,133. Three counties have per capita incomes below $2,000; they are: Somerset, Maryland $1,935, Accomack, Virginia $1,944, and Northampton, Virginia $1,698.

Social Security and Public Assistance, 1971 (Table 13.):

The highest monthly average retiree benefit payment in Rural Delmarva falls $10 short of the $134 U.S. average payment. All of the payments, however, are over $100 per month.

Accomack, Virginia has a higher proportion of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) than most of the other counties. The average range of AFDC payments is between $108-$163 per month in the rural Peninsula. All of these fall below the U.S. average payment of $190 per month and the Federal Region III average (Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., and W. Va.) of $202 per month.

As is expected rural public assistance payments are usually much lower for two reasons. In many instances rural counties are poorer than metropolitan counties. Likewise the cost of living is usually lower.

Social Security payments are lower because rural wage earners have lower incomes than their metropolitan counterparts. Of course this only holds true for native populations; so that in the case of retirement communities populated with wealthier urban retirees higher payments will be recorded.

Table 13. Social Security and Public Assistance in Rural Delmarva by county

County	Monthly Social Security (Dec. 1971)			Public Assistance (Feb. 1972)					
				Recipients of		Payments for month			
	Recipients	Payments	Avg. retiree benefits	O.A.A.+	AFDC* children	total	percent O.A.A.+	percent AFDC* Total	Avg. per family AFDC*
		($1,000)	(Dol.)			($1,000)			(Dol.)
Kent, De.	8,389	914	124	532	4,247	254	16.1	55.2	120
Sussex, De.	13,616	1,466	124	626	3,846	242	23.1	50.9	128
Caroline, Md.	3,817	394	115	116	913	60	12.9	60.5	140
Dorchester, Md.	5,063	518	114	149	1,169	76	11.3	56.2	126
Kent, Md.	3,013	325	121	63	450	26	15.6	66.6	110
Queen Annes, Md.	2,409	254	119	76	389	24	20.0	56.7	107
Somerset, Md.	3,701	347	106	88	693	40	14.3	64.6	131
Talbot, Md.	4,492	493	124	54	377	20	17.8	59.8	108
Wicomico, Md.	7,926	849	120	225	2,639	163	8.2	64.3	133
Worcester, Md.	4,246	431	115	86	267	23	21.5	50.0	163
Accomack, Va.	5,999	556	106	239	1,714	99	15.5	66.9	137
Northampton, Va.	2,697	245	105	130	834	49	14.0	65.2	128

Rural Delmarva Total: recipients receiving Social Security 65,368; O.A.A. 2,384; AFDC children 17,538.

*Aid to families with dependent children

+Old Age Assistance

Housing, 1970 (Tables 14-17.):

A housing unit refers to a house, an apartment, a group of rooms or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as seperable living quarters. Increases in the number of units from 1960-1970 occurred in Rural Delmarva.

Small increases were recorded (Table 14.) for Accomack and Northampton, Virginia only 1.1 percent and 1.9 percent respectively. Large increases occurred in: Kent, Delaware at 30 percent; Sussex, Delaware 22 percent; Queen Annes, Maryland 18.9 percent; Talbot, Maryland 18.7 percent and Wicomico, Maryland almost 17 percent.

One unit structures clearly dominate the rural landscape. Housing construction activity was heaviest in this area prior to 1950. Those counties with the heaviest net out-migration between 1960-1970 are in most instances the same counties with the greatest percentage of structures built prior to 1950. Logically it would be assumed that this would occur because the population loss should decrease the demand for units.

This is especially true in Somerset, Maryland and Accomack and Northampton, Virginia all of which suffered natural population decreases. This does not imply that housing conditions are good or that new or rehabed housing is not needed to replace substandard units - it only means that the number of persons placing pressure on the existing stock of housing is declining in a general sense. Housing units are considered vacant if no one is living in them at the time of the census count. Vacant units not fit for habitation are not counted.

The rate of vacancies in home units for sale is only somewhat higher than that for the U.S. at 1.2. Rental vacancies are slightly higher than the U.S. rate, (6.6) in a half-a-dozen of the counties. Kent, Maryland is the same and five others are below the rate.

Moving from a discussion of all housing units and unoccupied ones, Table 15. surveys the characteristics of occupied units. Well over 60 percent of the occupied units are owner occupied. Northampton, Virginia is only a little below 60 percent at 57.8 percent.

The monthly rent in Kent, Delaware is substantially higher than the rest of Rural Delmarva at $115 per month. The usual cluster of southern counties: Somerset, Maryland and Accomack and Northampton, Virginia - all have the lowest monthly rents. They also have the greatest percentage of units without plumbing facilities and severest overcrowding.

The number of occupied units with 1.01 or more persons per room is arrived at by dividing the number of persons occupying a unit by the number of rooms. Overcrowded units in Accomack and Northampton, Virginia are the same units in many cases without all plumbing facilities.

Only one county, Kent, Delaware, between 1965-1970 had over 50 percent new housing occupants. Six counties showed 40 percent new and five, 30 percent.

Table 14. Year-round housing units in Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Total	Percent change 1960-1970	Median number of rooms	Percent			Vacancy rate	
				One unit structures	in one structures built in 1960 or later	in structures built prior to 1950	Home owner	Rental
(U.S.)	67.7 mil.*	19.9	5.0	69.1	25.0	53.5	1.2	6.6
Kent, De.	25,037	30.0	5.4	69.8	35.0	42.0	1.7	7.8
Sussex, De.	29,307	22.0	5.4	83.2	24.4	56.0	1.8	8.1
Caroline, Md.	7,004	6.2	5.5	86.6	17.5	68.2	1.5	8.3
Dorchester, Md.	10,841	9.3	5.3	83.0	17.1	68.7	2.0	5.5
Kent, Md.	6,049	15.4	5.6	86.7	22.5	65.1	2.1	6.6
Queen Annes, Md.	6,549	18.9	5.5	86.5	24.4	59.9	1.3	4.7
Somerset, Md.	6,897	5.9	5.5	85.4	16.1	72.4	1.1	6.2
Talbot, Md.	8,907	18.7	5.5	83.5	18.8	64.7	2.2	6.1
Wicomico, Md.	18,375	16.9	5.5	85.0	24.3	56.9	2.0	5.3
Worcester, Md.	8,962	12.7	5.5	83.6	17.5	68.6	1.5	8.7
Accomack, Va.	11,409	1.1	5.1	91.3	14.3	71.7	1.9	11.2
Northampton, Va.	5,468	1.9	5.3	88.8	11.2	75.5	1.1	10.4

Rural Delmarva total year-round housing units 127,928

*rounded

Table 15. Characteristics of occupied housing units in Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Total number	Average persons per unit	percent owner occupied	Median value owner occupied single family	Median gross rent, renter occupied	percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	with 1.01 or more persons per room: percent of total	with 1.01 or more persons per room: percent with all plumbing facilities	Percent moved into unit during 1965-1970
				(dollars)	(dollars)				
Kent, De.	23,368	3.5	63.4	16,261	115	6.7	8.1	83.5	58.6
Sussex, De.	25,662	3.3	71.8	14,117	84	13.7	7.8	59.6	42.5
Caroline, Md.	6,382	3.0	69.9	10,363	79	17.2	6.8	53.0	41.0
Dorchester, Md.	9,732	3.0	64.0	10,808	79	18.8	7.1	60.4	41.5
Kent, Md.	5,103	3.1	70.2	12,978	83	17.2	6.7	45.1	40.2
Queen Annes, Md.	5,807	3.1	70.5	13,456	79	20.5	7.1	69.0	41.4
Somerset, Md.	5,963	3.1	75.9	7,856	66	29.1	9.3	38.2	34.5
Talbot, Md.	7,976	2.9	65.9	16,262	91	12.7	6.1	65.4	39.1
Wicomico, Md.	17,183	3.1	68.1	13,742	96	10.5	6.4	77.0	46.0
Worcester, Md.	7,873	3.1	66.1	11,686	79	19.6	9.3	56.5	38.1
Accomack, Va.	9,713	2.9	69.6	6,865	57	36.0	9.0	25.8	34.0
Northampton, Va.	4,680	3.0	57.8	7,615	56	39.1	11.8	12.3	35.5

Rural Delmarva: total number occupied units 129,442

Table 16. Negro occupied units in Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Total	percent owner occupied	percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	percent with 1.01 or more persons per room
(U.S.)	6 mil.*	41.6	16.2	19.4
Kent, De.	3,115	47.3	24.1	21.2
Sussex, De.	4,179	50.1	52.7	26.3
Caroline, Md.	1,077	52.9	51.3	20.1
Dorchester, Md.	2,653	43.7	36.4	18.3
Kent, Md.	1,139	64.2	56.3	19.9
Queen Annes, Md.	1,252	60.8	57.6	15.8
Somerset, Md.	1,789	65.5	59.5	22.8
Talbot, Md.	1,683	50.7	43.2	18.4
Wicomico, Md.	3,110	49.6	33.4	18.4
Worcester, Md.	2,088	47.5	53.8	22.3
Accomack, Va.	2,851	50.8	76.3	20.4
Northampton, Va.	2,057	45.4	73.6	23.5

Rural Delmarva total number negro occupied units 26,993.

*rounded

Table 17. Percent of occupied housing units with selected equipment and automobiles in Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Percent with air conditioning	Percent with home food freezer	Percent with telephone available	Percent with one or more automobiles
(U.S.)	36.7	28.2	87.3	82.5
Kent, De.	37.6	35.1	87.8	90.4
Sussex, De.	30.6	36.9	85.4	89.2
Caroline, Md.	21.9	43.8	79.0	85.2
Dorchester, Md.	24.6	38.7	82.5	79.5
Kent, Md.	27.7	42.8	85.2	83.1
Queen Annes, Md.	23.8	38.5	81.2	83.6
Somerset, Md.	19.0	24.0	78.6	73.9
Talbot, Md.	34.8	35.2	86.2	83.9
Wicomico, Md.	33.1	34.4	86.7	83.5
Worcester, Md.	20.4	37.6	81.2	80.9
Accomack, Va.	17.2	27.6	77.0	73.8
Northampton, Va.	15.8	32.3	72.0	73.2

Basic information on negro occupied units (Table 16.) indicates that negroes occupy more units, (in some cases almost double the percent of units), lacking plumbing. The same is true for overcrowding. Conversely, negroes own fewer of their homes than the total percent of owner occupied for all housing units. Although, in this regard, the difference is not as great as in the two categories just cited.

Many families are expected to have certain home equipment according to their affluence and other considerations. For instance, one consideration is that families in colder climates would not need air conditioners. In Rural Delmarva, however, four selected pieces of housing equipment are shown in Table 17.

Kent, Delaware is the highest in percent of occupied housing units having an air conditioner, telephone and one or more automobiles. In most of the counties over 80 percent of the units occupied have phones and eight of the twelve have 80 percent or more units with one or more automobiles. Falling at the bottom of the scales on all of the selected equipment items are the two counties of Virginia and Somerset, Maryland.

Local Government Finance, 1967 (Table 18.):

The total amount of revenue collected by county is the first item in Table 18. Much of that amount is supplemented or paid by other units of government to the rural counties. This includes payments from the Federal Government, States or municipalities (city or town) as fiscal aid (money) or as payment for services

performed. This is indicated in the second column which shows the total amount of finances paid by other governmental units.

In this regard Worcester, Maryland is undoubtedly receiving much less than the others in governmental payments. The vast majority, eight of the counties, receive over 50 percent of their revenue from this source. Of the top five counties receiving such revenue, (Kent, Delaware; Sussex, Delaware; Caroline, Maryland; Somerset, Maryland and Accomack, Virginia) four of these five, all but Caroline, Maryland, also have the lowest percent of taxes and lowest property taxes per capita.

The four counties receiving the smallest percentage of governmental money also have the highest percentage of taxes in relation to general revenue and the highest per capita taxes. They are the Maryland counties of: Worcester, Talbot, Kent and Wicomico.

On the other side of the ledger, expenditures, there is a wide variance in the amount of funds spent and the areas in which they are expended. The total dollar expenditures vary from an annual low of $2.3 million in Northampton, Virginia to $16.7 million in Kent, Delaware.

Per capita school expenditures, excluding money spent for construction, land and equipment (usually called capital outlays), are lowest in the two counties of Delaware and the two of Virginia. Maryland counties all expend per capita amounts much in excess of the four just mentioned. The percent of general expenditures for education, however, is much greater in Delaware and Virginia counties, except for Queen Annes, Maryland.

Table 18. Local government finances in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

County	General Revenue Source				Direct General Expenditur				
	Total (mil. dol.)	Percent inter-governmental*	Percent of total taxes*	Property taxes per capita (Dol.)	Total (mil. dol.)	Per capita (excl. capital outlay) (dol.)	Percent for education	Percent for highways	Pe pu we
Kent, De.	16.6	70.4	17.3	34	16.7	149	78.3	2.4	
Sussex, De.	16.2	70.7	18.5	34	16.2	169	77.9	3.0	
Caroline, Md.	5.4	69.8	22.5	59	5.8	244	56.8	10.9	
Dorchester, Md.	7.2	58.5	33.1	75	7.9	209	48.6	13.3	
Kent, Md.	3.3	46.7	47.7	102	.8	210	57.8	5.6	
Queen Anne's, Md.	5.0	56.5	32.5	87	6.3	247	71.4	8.5	
Somerset, Md.	4.0	67.6	26.0	50	5.0	178	38.0	9.8	
Talbot, Md.	5.0	41.1	48.7	100	4.8	172	60.2	2.3	
Wicomico, Md.	12.9	46.2	40.2	93	14.3	200	56.6	9.7	
Worcester, Md.	4.6	19.8	72.3	120	4.3	147	41.5	16.8	
Accomack, Va.	5.1	67.2	29.4	42	4.2	129	67.2	3.3	
Northampton, Va.	2.6	59.1	31.9	42	2.3	136	67.4	1.8	

Rural Delmarva total: General Revenue $87.9 million; General Expenditures $91.6 million; General Debt $80.6 mil

+Represents zero

*These do not total 100 percent. The remainder is derived from fees, licenses, etc.

rnment finances in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

General Revenue Source				Direct General Expenditure						
Total (mil. dol.)	Percent intergovernmental*	Percent of total taxes*	Property taxes per capita (Dol.)	Total (mil. dol.)	Per capita (excl. capital outlay) (dol.)	Percent for education	Percent for highways	Percent for public welfare	Percent for health and hospitals	General debt out standing (mil. dol.)
16.6	70.4	17.3	34	16.7	149	78.3	2.4	.6	.05	15.1
16.2	70.7	18.5	34	16.2	169	77.9	3.0	.7	+	10.9
5.4	69.8	22.5	59	5.8	244	56.8	10.9	12.9	1.7	5.1
7.2	58.5	33.1	75	7.9	209	48.6	13.3	9.5	.2	9.5
3.3	46.7	47.7	102	.8	210	57.8	5.6	9.1	.5	2.8
5.0	56.5	33.5	87	6.3	247	71.4	8.5	7.2	1.6	4.3
4.0	67.6	26.0	50	5.0	178	38.0	9.8	13.9	1.9	5.8
5.0	41.1	48.7	100	4.8	172	60.2	2.3	12.7	.2	5.4
12.9	46.2	40.2	93	14.3	200	56.6	9.7	10.2	.2	14.7
4.6	19.8	72.3	120	4.3	147	41.5	16.8	1.7	2.0	3.5
5.1	67.2	29.4	42	4.2	129	67.2	3.3	14.7	.5	2.5
2.6	59.1	31.9	42	2.3	136	67.4	1.8	15.1	.1	1.0

General Revenue $87.9 million; General Expenditures $91.6 million; General Debt $80.6 million.

00 percent. The remainder is derived from fees, licenses, etc.

In the next three categories: highways, welfare and health, the two Delaware counties spend very little. The State assumes this financial responsibility.

Public welfare as a percentage of general expenditure is highest in three southern peninsula counties of Somerset, Maryland and the two Virginia counties of Accomack and Northampton.

The general debt outstanding in 1967 exceeded general revenue in the four Maryland counties of: Dorchester, Wicomico, Talbot and Somerset. In Kent, Delaware and Caroline, Maryland the amounts are almost equal. Only in the two Virginia counties, Accomack and Northampton are the debts less than one-half (50 percent) of general revenue.

1968 Presidential Vote and Government Employment, 1970 (Table 19.):

All of the Delaware and Maryland counties cast a plurality of their votes for the Republican presidential candidate in the 1968 election. In Virginia, Accomack voted American Independent and Northampton, Democrat.

The three largest counties in population also have the greatest total number of local government and Federal government employees and the largest payrolls. They are: Kent and Sussex in Delaware and Wicomico in Maryland.

Banking, 1970 (Table 20.):

While each county has bank deposits recorded, only Wicomico, Maryland and Accomack, Virginia have savings and loan associations.

Table 19. Presidential vote cast 1968 and Government employment in Rural Delmarva by county

County	Vote cast for President '68		Local government employment Oct. 1967		
	Total	Percent vote for leading party	Total full-time equivalent	Payroll	Fed. Gov't. employment (Dec., 1970)
				(mil. dol.)	
Kent, De.	24,888	R 44.5	1,476	.8	1,813
Sussex, De.	33,066	R 47.2	1,726	.9	443
Caroline, Md.	6,231	R 50.1	467	.3	107
Dorchester, Md.	10,114	R 41.4	650	.4	113
Kent, Md.	6,335	R 46.5	341	.2	76
Queen Annes, Md.	6,155	R 46.9	482	.2	60
Somerset, Md.	7,047	R 40.1	386	.2	62
Talbot, Md.	8,883	R 55.2	438	.2	159
Wicomico, Md.	18,455	R 47.2	1,316	.7	304
Worcester, Md.	7,485	R 47.5	656	.4	184
Accomack, Va.	9,181	AI 37.7	663	.3	766
Northampton, Va.	3,974	D 35.7	303	.1	93

Rural Delmarva Total: Local Government employment 8,904; payroll of Local Government $4.7 million; Federal employees 4,180.

R - Republican, D - Democrat, AI - American Independent

Table 20. Bank Deposits and Savings Capital and Rural Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Bank deposits (June 1970)		Savings capital, savings and loan associations (Dec. 1970)
	Total	Time	
	(mil. dol.)	(mil. dol.)	(mil. dol.)
Kent, De.	222.2	82.7	+
Sussex, De.	150.7	94.7	+
Caroline, Md.	35.9	22.7	+
Dorchester, Md.	53.2	36.8	+
Kent, Md.	34.9	22.3	+
Queen Annes, Md.	26.8	16.0	+
Somerset, Md.	25.5	16.2	+
Talbot, Md.	53.8	32.4	+
Wicomico, Md.	99.9	52.8	27.8
Worcester, Md.	65.5	35.6	+
Accomack, Va.	49.7	34.6	2.6
Northampton, Va.	19.9	10.0	+
Rural Delmarva*	$839 million	$458 million	$30 million

+ represents zero

* rounded

In the State of Delaware, $1.5 billion is reported deposited in banks, $703.8 million in time deposits and $72.3 million in Savings and Loan Associations. Of that amount $222.2 million in bank deposits are in Kent, Delaware and $150.7 million in Sussex; $82.7 million in time deposits in Kent and $94.7 million in Sussex - and no savings and loan associations in either. Financially, New Castle County, Delaware (one of the metropolitan counties in Delmarva) holds $1.15 billion of the state's total bank deposits, $526.5 million time deposits and all of the savings and loan funds, $72.3 million.

As appears at the bottom of Table 20. the totals in each of the three categories for all of Rural Delmarva are: $839 million in bank deposits, $458 million in time deposits and only $30 million in Savings and Loan Associations.

New Castle County, Delaware one urban county, alone has assets greater in each category than the combined assets of all of the Rural Delmarva Counties. At the same time its 1970 population is 385,856 compared with Rural Delmarva's 410,729.

Manufacture, 1967 (Table 21.):

There are 680 manufacturing establishments in Rural Delmarva. In all but two counties, Accomack and Northampton, Virginia, 25 percent have work forces between 20-99 persons. Kent, Delaware leads the rural counties in the percent of manufacturing establishments with over 100 employees.

By adding the second and third columns in Table 21. it is apparent that: in Kent, Delaware approximately 50 percent of the establishments employ 20 or less workers and in five counties 60 percent employ 20 or less workers (Caroline, Maryland; Kent, Maryland; Somerset, Maryland; Accomack, Virginia and Northampton, Virginia). Consequently, many manufacturing establishments have relatively small work forces.

To again gain some perspective the following comparison with New Castle County, Delaware is helpful. This metropolitan county has 53,100 manufacturing employees, 12,800 more than all of Rural Delmarva. "New Capital Expenditures" likewise are $67.4 million greater in New Castle County than the rural counties, (New Castle $98.9 million versus Rural Delmarva $31.5 million).

Three rural counties have increased percentages of change in Value Added by Manufacture from 1963-1967. Kent, Delaware has a phenomenal 246.9 percent increase; Dorchester, Maryland 63.5 percent and Somerset, Maryland 55.4 percent.

"Value Added by Manufacture" is obtained by subtracting the total cost of materials (raw materials and other costs) from the value of shipments and other receipts.

New Capital Expenditures are highest in Kent and Sussex, Delaware - totaling $17 million; over one-half the amount ($31.5 million) of the remaining counties. Expenditures include the cost of plant and equipment replacement, and additions to increase production.

Table 21. Manufacturing* in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

County	Establishments			All Employees		Production Work	
	Total	Percent with 20-99 employees	Percent with 100 or more employees	Annual Average	Payroll	Annual Average	Man-hours
				(1,000)	(mil. dol.)	(1,000)	(millions)
Kent, De.	63	27.0	25.4	7.8	41.6	5.7	10.7
Sussex, De.	119	24.4	14.3	9.8	55.3	7.8	15.4
Caroline, Md.	51	27.5	9.8	1.9	7.1	1.7	3.2
Dorchester, Md.	76	28.9	18.4	4.1	16.2	3.5	6.2
Kent, Md.	28	28.6	7.1	1.4	5.2	1.2	2.3
Queen Annes, Md.	25	40.0	4.0	.7	2.4	.6	1.0
Somerset, Md.	47	25.5	10.6	1.5	6.2	1.2	2.0
Talbot, Md.	59	30.5	11.9	2.2	7.6	1.9	2.9
Wicomico, Md.	89	36.0	13.5	6.1	28.4	4.9	9.6
Worcester, Md.	50	34.0	14.0	3.0	11.4	2.6	4.8
Accomack, Va.	56	10.7	5.4	1.0	3.4	1.0	1.7
Northampton, Va.	17	17.6	11.8	.8	2.6	.8	1.3

Rural Delmarva Total: establishments 680; all employees 40,300; production workers 32,900 value
New Capital expenditures $31.5 million *Manufacturing: includes agricul

acturing* in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

Establishments			All Employees		Production Workers			Value added by manufacturer		
Total	Percent with 20-99 employees	Percent with 100 or more employees	Annual Average	Payroll	Annual Average	Man-hours	Wages	Total	Percent Change 1963-1967	New capital expenditures
			(1,000)	(mil. dol.)	(1,000)	(millions)	(mil. dol.)	(mil. dol.)		(mil. dol.)
63	27.0	25.4	7.8	41.6	5.7	10.7	24.6	163.4	246.9	7.7
119	24.4	14.3	9.8	55.3	7.8	15.4	38.2	175.2	37.2	9.3
51	27.5	9.8	1.9	7.1	1.7	3.2	5.6	14.1	8.5	1.0
76	28.9	18.4	4.1	16.2	3.5	6.2	11.9	39.4	63.5	2.1
28	28.6	7.1	1.4	5.2	1.2	2.3	4.1	6.9	7.8	1.5
25	40.0	4.0	.7	2.4	.6	1.0	1.9	4.0	14.3	.2
47	25.5	10.6	1.5	6.2	1.2	2.0	4.3	10.1	55.4	.7
59	30.5	11.9	2.2	7.6	1.9	2.9	5.7	13.3	23.1	1.3
89	36.0	13.5	6.1	28.4	4.9	9.6	20.4	66.8	38.3	3.3
50	34.0	14.0	3.0	11.4	2.6	4.8	8.9	30.0	39.5	2.4
56	10.7	5.4	1.0	3.4	1.0	1.7	2.9	5.8	18.4	1.9
17	17.6	11.8	.8	2.6	.8	1.3	2.1	7.3	17.7	.1

otal: establishments 680; all employees 40,300; production workers 32,900 value added by manufacturer $536.3 million; New Capital expenditures $31.5 million *Manufacturing: includes agriculture and sea food processing

Retail Trade, 1967 (Tables 22-23.):

Of the 4,349 retail trade establishments in Rural Delmarva, 1,541 are located in Kent and Sussex, Delaware. Somerset and Talbot, Maryland showed decreases in the percent of sales from 1963-1967, (Table 22.). The rest of the counties had increases with Wicomico, Maryland heading the list at 36.5 percent.

The total cash sales for 1967 in Rural Delmarva was $628.9 million.

A further breakdown of retail establishments by types appears in Table 23. Selected businesses and their percent of total retail trade sales are given. Food stores, those selling food for home preparation and consumption are the highest retail sales establishments in all of the counties, except Kent, Delaware, where automotive dealers rank the highest.

The total 1967 retail establishment payroll was $68.4 million for 17,911 employees. In the city of Wilmington, (New Castle County, Delaware) for the same year the total was $31.4 million for 226,444 retail establishments employing 7,430 persons.

Selected Services, 1967 (Table 24.):

The receipts ($68 million) from selected services are approximately 10 percent of the total sales of retail trade establishments ($628.9 million).

Greater percentages of declining receipts are shown in the service industry than the retail trade sector, (Table 22.). Five Maryland Counties: Dorchester, Caroline, Queen Annes, Kent and Somerset all experienced reduced percentages in receipts from 1963-1967.

Table 22. Number of retail trade establishments and sales in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

County	Establishments			Sales		
	Total	Percent with payroll	Proprietors[1]	Total of all establishments	Percent of change for all establishments 1963-1967	Percent of Establishments with payroll
				($1,000)		
Kent, De.	624	78.4	507	134,154	32.4	97.5
Sussex, De.	917	73.7	809	114,438	16.6	94.5
Caroline, Md.	206	53.9	224	23,714	19.6	90.4
Dorchester, Md.	271	59.8	256	34,700	13.8	90.8
Kent, Md.	198	65.2	181	26,269	16.6	93.5
Queen Annes, Md.	165	55.8	165	17,235	13.4	89.3
Somerset, Md.	218	58.7	229	17,171	-13.5	86.6
Talbot, Md.	282	69.5	251	50,125	- 6.0	95.1
Wicomico, Md.	489	67.3	424	113,880	36.5	96.8
Worcester, Md.	406	75.4	370	49,074	16.0	94.6
Accomack, Va.	371	54.7	386	29,808	21.4	86.7
Northampton, Va.	202	62.4	192	18,301	12.0	92.9

Rural Delmarva Total: establishments 4,349; proprietors 3,994; sales of establishments $628.9 million*

1 number of active proprietors of unincorporated businesses, also partnerships. *rounded

Table 23. Sales for all retail establishments; by kind of business and payroll for Rural Delmar

County	Percent							
	Food Stores	Auto-motive dealers	General merchan-dice stores	Eat-ing drink-ing places	Gasoline Service Stations	Furnish-ing and equip-ment stores	Building materials hardware farm equip. dealers	App a acce stor
Kent, De.	17.7	25.5	13.8	4.9	5.8	4.1	8.7	3
Sussex, De.	26.4	16.7	4.1	6.3	6.9	3.7	7.9	6
Caroline, Md.	27.0	15.4	4.3	3.4	7.9	4.6	4.6	1
Dorchester, Md.	27.8	15.2	14.0	4.1	6.2	4.1	7.9	5
Kent, Md.	27.9	13.2	6.6	6.0	7.9	1.8	13.5	3
Queen Annes, Md.	19.7	10.3	6.5	8.4	10.1	1.3	16.9	
Somerset, Md.	33.2	12.0	8.0	3.7	8.0	4.3	3.8	1
Talbot, Md.	25.3	23.0	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.3	5.5	6
Wicomico, Md.	21.3	18.5	16.0	3.4	5.1	4.3	6.1	9
Worcester, Md.	22.2	14.0	5.1	12.2	9.1	5.9	11.9	3
Accomack, Va.	27.7	10.8	6.9	5.1	9.6	4.9	8.4	3
Northampton, Va.	34.3	11.9	3.1	4.8	7.6	3.8	4.1	4

Rural Delmarva Total establishments: payroll for year* $68.4 million; number of paid employees

D - withheld to avoid disclosure

*rounded

for all retail establishments; by kind of business and payroll for Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

Percent									Establishments with payroll	
Food Stores	Auto-motive dealers	General merchan-dice stores	Eat-ing drink-ing places	Gasoline Service Stations	Furnish-ing and equip-ment stores	Building materials hardware farm equip. dealers	Apparel and accessory stores	Drug and proprie-tary stores	Payroll, entire year	Paid em-ployees, week incl. March 12
									($1,000)	
17.7	25.5	13.8	4.9	5.8	4.1	8.7	3.8	2.7	16,133	4,087
26.4	16.7	4.1	6.3	6.9	3.7	7.9	6.7	2.3	12,248	3,232
27.0	15.4	4.3	3.4	7.9	4.6	4.6	1.6	3.4	1,873	582
27.8	15.2	14.0	4.1	6.2	4.1	7.9	5.2	(D)	3,884	1,020
27.9	13.2	6.6	6.0	7.9	1.8	13.5	3.6	3.8	2,559	754
19.7	10.3	6.5	8.4	10.1	1.3	16.9	.6	3.0	1,546	485
33.2	12.0	8.0	3.7	8.0	4.3	3.8	1.7	2.6	1,372	399
25.3	23.0	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.3	5.5	6.2	4.5	5,774	1,432
21.3	18.5	16.0	3.4	5.1	4.3	6.1	9.0	3.4	13,663	3,507
22.2	14.0	5.1	12.2	9.1	5.9	11.9	3.5	2.7	5,086	1,126
27.7	10.8	6.9	5.1	9.6	4.0	8.4	3.9	2.8	2,643	816
34.3	11.9	3.1	4.8	7.6	3.8	4.1	4.9	3.3	1,608	471

otal establishments: payroll for year* $68.4 million; number of paid employees 17,911

avoid disclosure

*rounded

Table 24. Selected Services in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

County	Establishments		Receipts			Percent all estal	
	Total	Percent with payroll	Total of all establishments ($1,000)	Percent of change for all establishments 1963-1967	Percent establishments with payroll	Hotels, Motels Camps	Auto motiv repa serv
Kent, De.	334	50.6	13,696	51.4	91.0	11.1	18.
Sussex, De.	497	4.5	11,510	32.4	85.1	19.4	10.
Caroline, Md.	116	31.0	1,652	-15.3	67.0	(NA)	(NA
Dorchester, Md.	170	29.4	2,724	-20.2	80.1	(NA)	(NA
Kent, Md.	107	45.8	2,068	- 2.5	83.1	(NA)	(NA
Queen Annes, Md.	63	39.7	1,189	-24.7	85.9	(NA)	(NA
Somerset, Md.	84	23.8	826	- 3.4	57.3	(NA)	(NA
Talbot, Md.	197	38.6	5,460	56.9	89.2	(NA)	(NA
Wicomico, Md.	373	40.5	10,682	14.6	86.0	13.0	18.
Worcester, Md.	325	62.8	14,693	31.7	94.9	51.2	5.
Accomack, Va.	177	29.4	2,232	13.1	74.5	(NA)	(NA
Northampton, Va.	86	41.9	1,420	12.2	86.1	(NA)	(NA

Rural Delmarva Total: establishments 2,529; receipts* $68 million; payroll* $17.8 million; pa

D - withheld to avoid disclosure NA - not available * rounded

ted Services in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

Establishments		Receipts			Percent Receipts all establishments			Establishments with payroll	
Total	Percent with payroll	Total of all establishments ($1,000)	Percent of change for all establishments 1963-1967	Percent establishments with payroll	Hotels, Motels Camps	Automotive repair service	Amusement recreation, motion picture	Payroll entire year ($1,000)	Paid employees week incl. March 12
334	50.6	13,696	51.4	91.0	11.1	18.8	(D)	3,988	948
497	4.5	11,510	32.4	85.1	19.4	10.2	(D)	2,739	790
116	31.0	1,652	-15.3	67.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	351	125
170	29.4	2,724	-20.2	80.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	656	213
107	45.8	2,068	- 2.5	83.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	563	193
63	39.7	1,189	-24.7	85.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	249	96
84	23.8	826	- 3.4	57.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	125	47
197	38.6	5,460	56.9	89.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,804	525
373	40.5	10,682	14.6	86.0	13.0	18.4	(D)	3,041	832
325	62.8	14,693	31.7	94.9	51.2	5.4	27.3	3,458	550
177	29.4	2,232	13.1	74.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	543	196
86	41.9	1,420	12.2	86.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	328	120

Total: establishments 2,529; receipts* $68 million; payroll* $17.8 million; paid employees 4,635

avoid disclosure NA - not available * rounded

Kent and Sussex, Delaware both have greater percentage increases in service receipts for the same period than percentage increases in retail establishment sales. Talbot, Maryland simultaneously has a -6.0 increase in retail sales (Table 22) and 56.9 percent increase in service industry receipts. Somerset, Maryland stands out as the sole county with decreases in both sectors.

Wholesale Trade, 1967 (Table 25.):

A little over 650 establishments in Rural Delmarva are classified as wholesale trade establishments, (those selling to retailers, industry and professional users) with a combined sales volume of $484.7 million.

Merchant wholesalers, column three in Table 26., are those buying or selling merchandise on their own account - including farm product merchants who do not buy primarily from farmers.

The 657 wholesalers meet a $27 million annual payroll with 5,441 paid employees.

Sussex, Delaware and Wicomico, Maryland generate $250 million in wholesale sales or over one-half of the total for the Rural Peninsula.

Mineral Industries, 1967 (Table 26.):

Mineral industries are practically unimportant to the economic life of the rural counties. Only twelve establishments are recorded in the mining sector, (which includes mining for: coal and ores, petroleum, gas, quarrying, etc.).

Farm Population, 1970 (Table 27.):

All of the rural counties, as is evident from Table 27., have

Table 25. Wholesale trade in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

County	Establishments	Sales		Paid employees, week incl. March 12	Payroll entire year
		Total ($1,000)	Percent merchant wholesalers		($1,000)
Kent, De.	86	48,509	56.3	710	3,265
Sussex, De.	109	139,526	45.3	811	4,748
Caroline, Md.	28	33,223	13.7	203	1,020
Dorchester, Md.	42	23,963	34.6	312	1,255
Kent, Md.	22	9,485	(D)	120	614
Queen Annes, Md.	20	9,716	83.1	200	1,003
Somerset, Md.	33	15,391	41.1	326	1,381
Talbot, Md.	54	32,862	37.0	405	1,998
Wicomico, Md.	137	110,924	56.6	1,469	8,273
Worcester, Md.	41	20,839	58.5	326	1,502
Accomack, Va.	64	28,519	55.7	452	1,605
Northampton, Va.	21	11,788	12.5	107	466

Rural Delmarva Total: establishments 657; sales* $484.7 million; paid employees 5,441; payroll for year* $27 million.

D - withheld to avoid disclosure

* rounded

Table 26. Mineral Industries in Rural Delmarva by county (1967)

County	Establishments	All Employees		Value of shipments and receipts
		Number (1,000)	Payroll (mil. dol.)	(mil. dol.)
Kent, De.	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Sussex, De.	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Caroline, Md.	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Dorchester, Md.	+	+	+	+
Kent, Md.	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Queen Annes, Md.	+	+	+	+
Somerset, Md.	+	+	+	+
Talbot, Md.	+	+	+	+
Wicomico, Md.	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Worcester, Md.	+	+	+	+
Accomack, Va.	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Northampton, Va.	+	+	+	+

Rural Delmarva Total establishments 12.

+ Represents zero

NA not available

much larger non-farm populations than farm populations. It is also true in every county that large decreases in farm populations have occurred from 1960-1970.

Only Talbot, Maryland has a percentage decrease in farm population less than 40 percent. In Table 1., the figures indicated that four counties lost population between 1960-1970. The greatest percentage of loss recorded was -14.9 in Northampton, Virginia. In comparison, however, to the losses in farm population it appears quite small. The largest loss in farm population is -78.1 percent!

Two of the counties have median annual family incomes below $5,000; six are below $8,000; and only one is above $9,000.

Farm family median annual incomes are higher than median family incomes (Table 11.) only in Kent and Somerset, Maryland. The remaining ten counties register farm family incomes below their median family incomes.

In comparing the percentage of farm persons below low income and non-farm persons, there is an even split between the counties six-and-six: Kent, Delaware; Caroline, Maryland; Queen Annes, Maryland; Talbot, Maryland; Wicomico, Maryland and Northampton, Virginia all have higher percentages of farm persons below low income levels. Kent, Maryland has the lowest percent, 8.4 percent, which is merely 2.3 percent less than the U.S. average of 10.7 percent. The remainder of the counties are equal to or above the U.S. average which means they have high percentages of low income farm persons. The counties do compare favorably with Federal Region III (Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., and W. Va.) with 18.5 percent farm persons below low income levels.

Table 27. Rural non-farm and farm population for Delmarva by county (1970)

County	Rural non-farm Population	Farm Population 1970			
		Total	Percent change 1960-1970	Median family income (dollars)	Percent persons below low income level in 1969
Kent, De.	46,517	3,752	-40.4	7,209	18.2
Sussex, De.	63,335	5,568	-52.8	7,806	11.4
Caroline, Md.	17,406	2,375	-45.8	7,557	11.4
Dorchester, Md.	16,225	1,585	-49.7	7,354	13.0
Kent, Md.	11,031	1,639	-41.1	9,400	8.4
Queen Annes, Md.	16,765	1,657	-55.7	8,088	24.1
Somerset, Md.	14,341	1,508	-42.6	8,316	12.9
Talbot, Md.	14,866	2,007	-31.5	7,729	19.3
Wicomico, Md.	36,523	2,461	-44.6	8,789	17.3
Worcester, Md.	18,646	2,223	-46.7	7,500	10.7
Accomack, Va.	27,995	1,009	-78.1	4,914	25.0
Northampton, Va.	13,347	1,095	-61.7	4,415	42.4

Rural Delmarva Total: rural non-farm 296,997; farm 26,879

Agriculture, 1969 (Tables 28-30.):

Similar to the general decline in farm population, the total number of farms has declined between the years 1964-1969. In 1969 the rural counties accounted for 9,150 farms or 1.7 million acres, (Table 28.).

The decrease in acreage has been slower than the decline in farms, which suggests that although the number of farms is less, the land is still being used, but probably under new ownership, (new in the sense of consolidation or incorporation of farm units).

Farm land comprises half of the land use pattern in five of the counties: Kent, Delaware; Sussex, Delaware; Caroline, Maryland; Queen Annes, Maryland and Talbot, Maryland.

There are 988 farms under ten acres and 215 over 1,000 acres, (Table 29.). Looking at farms with sales over $2,500 it is clear that the majority fall above this figure, 7,041 with 1,940 below it.

Part-time farms represent over 50 percent of the farms in the under $2,500 sales category, except for the two Virginia counties.

Corporate farming has a larger share of farm sales over $2,500 in Kent, Maryland (4.2 percent). Nowhere in the Rural Peninsula does this percent run higher than 5 percent.

The value of farm products for farms with sales over $2,500, totals $322 million for the rural counties with Sussex, Delaware the highest at $98 million.

Table 28. Farms, Land in farms and Value of land and buildings in Rural Delmarva by county (1969)

County	Farms		Land in Farms			Value of land and buildings	
	Total	Percent change 1964-1969	Total acreage	Percent of change 1964-1969	Percent proportion of all land	Avg. value per farm	Avg. value per acre
			(1,000)			($1,000)	(dollars)
Kent, De.	1,073	-12.0	220	-5.3	57.8	86	418
Sussex, De.	2,121	-19.0	341	-6.3	56.1	61	380
Caroline, Md.	817	-11.5	133	-8.3	64.6	60	369
Dorchester, Md.	516	-16.2	140	-7.0	36.7	100	371
Kent, Md.	654	-11.3	116	-25.3	36.6	302	539
Queen Annes, Md.	551	-14.0	171	-4.0	71.0	155	500
Somerset, Md.	470	-18.0	70	-11.3	52.1	65	437
Talbot, Md.	419	- 3.0	125	(2)	74.9	169	566
Wicomico, Md.	1,037	- 2.3	113	-3.4	46.2	52	481
Worcester, Md.	785	- 4.7	128	-8.3	41.8	61	372
Accomack, Va.	466	-32.5	105	-8.0	34.5	83	368
Northampton, Va.	241	-23.5	51	-20.1	36.3	93	440

Rural Delmarva Total: farms 9,150; acreage* 1.7 million.

*rounded

Table 29. Size of farms and farm sales in Rural Delmarva by county (1969)

County	Number of Farms				Farms with Sales of $2,500 and over	
	Average size of farm (Acres)	Farms under 10 acres	Farms 1,000 acres and over	Total	Percent operated by corporations	Percent with sales $10,000-$39,999
Kent, De.	205	39	18	736	2.0	38.3
Sussex, De.	161	311	46	1,704	1.8	32.1
Caroline, Md.	163	86	8	625	.8	35.8
Dorchester, Md.	271	38	21	419	1.4	45.8
Kent, Md.	304	10	13	401	4.2	47.6
Queen Annes, Md.	310	16	26	441	2.3	52.4
Somerset, Md.	148	61	7	393	2.5	32.6
Talbot, Md.	299	29	24	313	2.2	40.9
Wicomico, Md.	109	212	10	826	2.1	33.5
Worcester, Md.	163	129	19	629	1.6	34.5
Accomack, Va.	225	44	18	369	3.8	32.8
Northampton, Va.	212	13	5	185	2.2	39.5

Rural Delmarva Total farms: under 10 acres 988; over 1,000 acres 215; sales over ($2,500) 7

Size of farms and farm sales in Rural Delmarva by county (1969)

	Number of Farms				Farms with Sales of $2,500 and over			Farms with sales under $2,500	
	Average size of farm (Acres)	Farms under 10 acres	Farms 1,000 acres and over	Total	Percent operated by corporations	Percent with sales $10,000-$39,999	Percent with sales $40,000 and over	Total	Percent part-time farms
	205	39	18	736	2.0	38.3	18.2	337	58.2
	161	311	46	1,704	1.8	32.1	42.1	417	58.5
.	163	86	8	625	.8	35.8	27.2	192	56.8
Md.	271	38	21	419	1.4	45.8	23.2	97	66.0
	304	10	13	401	4.2	47.6	21.7	87	55.2
Md.	310	16	26	441	2.3	52.4	21.3	110	65.2
.	148	61	7	393	2.5	32.6	49.9	76	46.1
	299	29	24	313	2.2	40.9	26.2	106	50.0
.	109	212	10	826	2.1	33.5	45.0	210	54.8
d.	163	129	19	629	1.6	34.5	41.2	156	57.7
.	225	44	18	369	3.8	32.8	38.5	96	45.8
Va.	212	13	5	185	2.2	39.5	33.5	56	26.8

va Total farms: under 10 acres 988; over 1,000 acres 215; sales over ($2,500) 7,041; sales under ($2,500) 1,940.

Table 30. Value of farm products sold by farms with sales of $2,500 and over; Farm residency Delmarva by county (1969)

County	Value of Farm Products, Sales over $2,500					
	Total ($1,000)	Avg. Per farm (dollars)	Percent Crops	Percent Dairy	Percent livestock and livestock products	Percent poultry and poultry product
Kent, De.	20,149	27,376	65.4	15.3	6.6	12.5
Sussex, De.	98,017	57,521	17.6	1.6	3.0	77.4
Caroline, Md.	23,028	36,844	20.1	8.6	3.6	59.5
Dorchester, Md.	13,141	31,362	63.2	4.3	4.1	26.9
Kent, Md.	13,007	32,436	59.7	30.1	9.2	.9
Queen Annes, Md.	13,964	31,664	52.3	25.9	15.0	5.9
Somerset, Md.	24,834	63,192	14.4	2.0	2.3	81.0
Talbot, Md.	10,945	34,967	48.0	11.3	10.3	30.1
Wicomico, Md.	43,777	52,998	14.6	.2	3.2	81.8
Worcester, Md.	33,018	52,492	16.3	1.1	4.7	77.4
Accomack, Va.	18,310	49,621	63.3	.4	3.6	32.0
Northampton, Va.	10,729	57,996	95.6	(D)	2.6	1.0

Rural Delmarva total value of farm products for farms with sales over ($2,500)* $322 million.

D - withheld to avoid disclosure * rounded

lue of farm products sold by farms with sales of $2,500 and over; Farm residency and off farm work in Rural lmarva by county (1969)

	Value of Farm Products, Sales over $2,500						Percent Farm Operators	
	Total ($1,000)	Avg. Per farm (dollars)	Percent Crops	Percent Dairy	Percent livestock and livestock products	Percent poultry and poultry products	Residing on farm operated	Working 100 or more days off farm
	20,149	27,376	65.4	15.3	6.6	12.5	74.9	41.8
	98,017	57,521	17.6	1.6	3.0	77.4	71.1	42.9
	23,028	36,844	28.1	8.6	3.6	59.5	70.6	37.7
d.	13,141	31,362	63.2	4.3	4.1	26.9	69.0	36.0
	13,007	32,436	59.7	30.1	9.2	.9	71.5	27.3
Md.	13,964	31,664	52.3	25.9	15.0	5.9	73.5	33.2
	24,834	63,192	14.4	2.0	2.3	81.0	69.6	32.8
	10,945	34,967	48.0	11.3	10.3	30.1	67.5	29.6
	43,777	52,998	14.6	.2	3.2	81.8	64.3	40.4
.	33,018	52,492	16.3	1.1	4.7	77.4	67.4	39.2
	18,310	49,621	63.3	.4	3.6	32.0	62.2	29.0
Va.	10,729	57,996	95.6	(D)	2.6	1.0	65.6	20.7

a total value of farm products for farms with sales over ($2,500)* $322 million.

to avoid disclosure * rounded

Crops figure as major sales commodities in: Kent, Delaware; Dorchester, Maryland; Queen Annes, Maryland; Talbot, Maryland; Accomack, Virginia and Northampton, Virginia.

Poultry and poultry products are greatest in: Sussex, Delaware; Caroline, Maryland; Somerset, Maryland; Wicomico, Maryland and Worcester, Maryland.

Dairy and other livestock sales are rather low. They do, however, account for 39.3 percent in Kent, and 40.9 in Queen Annes, Maryland.

The Rural Peninsula does exhibit a slightly lower percent of farm operators residing on the farms they operate than the U.S. average at 72.6 percent.

Relative Quality of Life (Table 31.):

Twenty-three social and economic characteristics have been used to determine the relative quality of life among the Rural Delmarva Counties. In each category the counties have been ranked from one through [illegible]e. Number "one" is the highest, or best rank with twelve being the lowest, or worst.

The first column presents the overall rank order of the counties based on the twenty-three indicators. Kent, Delaware ranks number one for thirteen characteristics and ranks number two for three. This is by far the highest position for all of the counties compared. In comparison to this high rank is Northampton, Virginia which ranks twelve (or last) for sixteen

characteristics and ranks number eleven for another five; undoubtedly the lowest position for all of the counties.

Two counties which share high ranks are: Sussex, Delaware and Wicomico, Maryland. They are near the top on many indicators. The only major discrepancy for Sussex, Delaware is its low score (twelve) for overcrowded negro occupied housing units.

Accomack, Virginia has a rather consistant low rank, or poor rating, with fourteen ranks of eleven, two ranks of twelve and four ranks of ten.

Somerset, Maryland has thirteen ranks of number ten. All of Somerset's, except the two for farm population, are number six or above.

Worcester and Dorchester, Maryland each have four ranks under six with the remainder only six or above.

Four of the Maryland counties: Caroline, Kent, Queen Annes and Talbot fluctuate in their ranks but appear to hold a middle position in relation to the high and low scoring counties.

Based on the twenty-three social and economic characteristics in Table 31., it is evident that Kent and Sussex, Delaware along with Wicomico, Maryland have higher quality of life ranks. Similarly the data indicates that Northampton and Accomack, Virginia and Somerset, Maryland are counties with the lowest quality of life ranks. Worcester and Dorchester are positions only a few ranks above the lower ranking quality of life counties.

Table 31. Quality of Life in Rural Delmarva by county

County	Overall ranked order based on twenty-three indicators	(1969) Death Rate		(1970) Median school years		(1970) Persons 25 yrs/older with less than 5 yrs. school completed		civilian l force unemploy	
		(rate)	(rank)	(years)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(r
Kent, De.	1	7.3	1	12.1	1	3.4	1	4.2	
Sussex, De.	2	11.6	4	11.1	2	5.9	3	2.8	
Caroline, Md.	7	14.6	10	10.2	6.5	6.6	5	2.5	
Dorchester, Md.	8	14.2	8	9.7	9	8.4	7	6.2	
Kent, Md.	5	13.8	7	10.6	4	6.5	4	5.9	
Queen Annes, Md.	6	10.7	2	10.1	8	8.9	8	4.4	
Somerset, Md.	10	13.5	6	9.3	11	9.4	9	12.7	1
Talbot, Md.	4	14.3	9	10.9	5	5.8	2	2.5	
Wicomico, Md.	3	11.5	3	11.0	3	6.8	6	3.3	
Worcester, Md.	9	12.0	5	10.2	6.5	10.5	10	3.2	
Accomack, Va.	11	15.0	11	9.5	10	14.8	11	6.3	1
Northampton, Va.	12	16.7	12	9.2	12	15.2	12	12.4	1

of Life in Rural Delmarva by county

Overall ranked order based on twenty-three indicators	(1969) Death Rate		(1970) Median school years		(1970) Persons 25 yrs/older with less than 5 yrs. school completed		civilian labor force unemployed		(1970) female employed married husband present		(1970) families with female heads	
	(rate)	(rank)	(years)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)
1	7.3	1	12.1	1	3.4	1	4.2	6	65.5	1	10.3	3
2	11.6	4	11.1	2	5.9	3	2.8	3	64.1	2	11.0	4
7	14.6	10	10.2	6.5	6.6	5	2.5	1.5	63.1	5	9.9	2
8	14.2	8	9.7	9	8.4	7	6.2	9	60.3	9	13.8	10
5	13.8	7	10.6	4	6.5	4	5.9	8	61.1	7	11.3	5
6	10.7	2	10.1	8	8.9	8	4.4	7	63.5	3.5	9.6	1
10	13.5	6	9.3	11	9.4	9	12.7	12	60.8	8	15.9	12
4	14.3	9	10.9	5	5.8	2	2.5	1.5	61.4	6	11.4	5.5
3	11.5	3	11.0	3	6.8	6	3.3	5	63.5	3.5	11.4	6.5
9	12.0	5	10.2	6.5	10.5	10	3.2	4	60.1	10	11.9	8
11	15.0	11	9.5	10	14.8	11	6.3	10	59.7	11	13.3	9
12	16.7	12	9.2	12	15.2	12	12.4	11	56.6	12	15.4	11

Table 31. (continued)

County	(1969) Families with income less than $3,000		(1969) Median family income				(1969) Famili		
			total of all families		Negro		low income level		
	(%)	(rank)	(dollars)	(rank)	(dollars)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(
Kent, De.	9.7	1	8,500	2	6,064	2	11.6	1	17.
Sussex, De.	11.9	3	8,257	3	5,731	4	12.6	2.5	17.
Caroline, Md.	15.8	8.5	7,420	8	5,500	7	16.5	8	22.
Dorchester, Md.	13.9	6	7,701	6	5,626	5	14.8	6	21.
Kent, Md.	13.1	5	7,624	7	6,768	1	13.1	5	18.
Queen Annes, Md.	14.9	7	8,209	4	5,589	6	16.1	7	21.
Somerset, Md.	22.8	10	5,878	10	4,903	10	24.6	10	33.
Talbot, Md.	11.0	2	8,059	5	5,026	9	12.6	2.5	19.
Wicomico, Md.	12.0	4	8,781	1	5,822	3	12.9	4	17.
Worcester, Md.	15.8	8.5	7,386	9	5,204	8	17.3	9	25.
Accomack, Va.	23.5	11	5,670	11	4,013	11	25.2	11	34.
Northampton, Va.	27.0	12	4,777	12	3,633	12	32.2	12	41.

9) Families ith income ess than $3,000 (rank)	(1969) Median family income: total of all families (dollars)	(rank)	Negro (dollars)	(rank)	(1969) Families below low income level (%)	(rank)	125% of low income level (%)	(rank)	(1969) per capita money income (dollars)	(rank)
1	8,500	2	6,064	2	11.6	1	17.0	1	2,579	6
3	8,257	3	5,731	4	12.6	2.5	17.4	2	2,649	4
8.5	7,420	8	5,500	7	16.5	8	22.2	7	2,334	9
6	7,701	6	5,626	5	14.8	6	21.0	6	2,554	7
5	7,624	7	6,768	1	13.1	5	18.8	4	2,674	3
7	8,209	4	5,589	6	16.1	7	21.8	8	2,643	
10	5,878	10	4,903	10	24.6	10	33.8	10	1,935	11
2	8,059	5	5,026	9	12.6	2.5	19.7	5	3,133	1
4	8,781	1	5,822	3	12.9	4	17.8	3	2,886	2
8.5	7,386	9	5,204	8	17.3	9	25.0	9	2,461	8
11	5,670	11	4,013	11	25.2	11	34.1	11	1,944	10
12	4,777	12	3,633	12	32.2	12	41.4	12	1,698	12

Table 31. (continued)

County	(Dec. 1971) Social Security Avg. retiree benefit monthly		(1970) Occupied Housing Units				1970 Negr	
			Median Value owner occupied single family		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities		Lacking or a plumbi facilit	
	(dollars)	(rank)	(dollars)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(
Kent, De.	124	1.33	16,261	2	6.7	1	24.1	
Sussex, De.	124	1.33	14,117	3	13.7	4	52.7	
Caroline, Md.	115	7.5	10,363	9	17.2	5.5	51.3	
Dorchester, Md.	114	9	10,808	8	18.8	7	36.4	
Kent, Md.	121	4	12,978	6	17.2	5.5	56.3	
Queen Annes, Md.	119	6	13,456	5	20.5	9	57.6	
Somerset, Md.	106	10.5	7,856	10	29.1	10	59.5	
Talbot, Md.	124	1.33	16,262	1	12.7	3	43.2	
Wicomico, Md.	120	5	13,742	4	10.5	2	33.4	
Worcester, Md.	115	7.5	11,686	7	19.6	8	53.8	
Accomack, Va.	106	10.5	6,865	12	36.0	11	76.3	
Northampton, Va.	105	12	7,615	11	39.1	12	73.6	

ed)

(Dec. 1971) Social Security Avg. retiree benefit monthly		(1970) Occupied Housing Units				1970 Negro Occupied Housing Units			
		Median Value owner occupied single family		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities		with 1.01 or more persons per room	
(dollars)	(rank)	(dollars)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)
124	1.33	16,261	2	6.7	1	24.1	1	21.2	8
124	1.33	14,117	3	13.7	4	52.7	6	26.3	12
115	7.5	10,363	9	17.2	5.5	51.3	5	20.1	6
114	9	10,808	8	18.8	7	36.4	3	18.3	2
121	4	12,978	6	17.2	5.5	56.3	8	19.9	5
119	6	13,456	5	20.5	9	57.6	9	15.8	1
106	10.5	7,856	10	29.1	10	59.5	10	22.8	10
124	1.33	16,262	1	12.7	3	43.2	4	18.4	3.5
120	5	13,742	4	10.5	2	33.4	2	18.4	3.5
115	7.5	11,686	7	19.6	8	53.8	7	22.3	9
106	10.5	6,865	12	36.0	11	76.3	12	20.4	7
105	12	7,615	11	39.1	12	73.6	11	23.5	11

Table 31. (continued)

County	1970 occupied housing units with air conditioning (%)	(rank)	home food freezer (%)	(rank)	telephone available (%)	(rank)	one or more autos (%)	(rank)	(dol
Kent, De.	37.6	1	35.1	7	87.8	1	90.4	1	7,
Sussex, De.	30.6	4	36.9	6	85.4	4	89.2	2	7,
Caroline, Md.	21.9	8	43.8	1	79.0	9	85.2	3	7,
Dorchester, Md.	24.6	6	38.7	3	82.5	6	79.5	9	7,
Kent, Md.	27.7	5	42.8	2	85.2	5	83.1	7	9,
Queen Annes, Md.	23.8	7	38.5	4	81.2	7.5	83.6	5	8,
Somerset, Md.	19.0	10	24.0	12	78.6	10	73.9	10	8,
Talbot, Md.	34.8	2	35.2	8	86.2	3	83.9	4	7,
Wicomico, Md.	33.1	3	34.4	9	86.7	2	83.5	6	8,
Worcester, Md.	20.4	9	37.6	5	81.2	7.5	80.9	8	7,
Accomack, Va.	17.2	11	27.6	11	77.0	11	73.8	11	4,
Northampton, Va.	15.8	12	32.3	10	72.0	12	73.2	12	4,

d)

1970 occupied housing units with								(1969) Farm Population			
air conditioning		home food freezer		telephone available		one or more autos		Median family income		persons below low income level	
(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)	(dollars)	(rank)	(%)	(rank)
37.6	1	35.1	7	87.8	1	90.4	1	7,209	10	18.2	8
30.6	4	36.9	6	85.4	4	89.2	2	7,806	5	11.4	3.5
21.9	8	43.8	1	79.0	9	85.2	3	7,557	7	11.4	3.5
24.6	6	38.7	3	82.5	6	79.5	9	7,354	9	13.0	6
27.7	5	42.8	2	85.2	5	83.1	7	9,400	1	8.4	1
23.8	7	38.5	4	81.2	7.5	83.6	5	8,088	4	24.1	10
19.0	10	24.0	12	78.6	10	73.9	10	8,316	3	12.9	5
34.8	2	35.2	8	86.2	3	83.9	4	7,729	6	19.3	9
33.1	3	34.4	9	86.7	2	83.5	6	8,789	2	17.3	7
20.4	9	37.6	5	81.2	7.5	80.9	8	7,500	8	10.7	2
17.2	11	27.6	11	77.0	11	73.8	11	4,914	11	25.0	11
15.8	12	32.3	10	72.0	12	73.2	12	4,415	12	42.4	12

Highest QOL:[1]	Good QOL:*	Moderate QOL:	Low QOL:
Kent, De.	Talbot, Md.	Dorchester, Md.	Somerset, Md.
Sussex, De.	Kent, Md.	Worcester, Md.	Accomack, Va.
Wicomico, Md.	Queen Annes, Md.		Northampton, Va.
	Caroline, Md.		

There is a further geographic correlation (see Figure 1) among the counties. The five lowest ranking counties are all located at the southern tip of the Peninsula, except for Wicomico, Maryland. Furthermore the low Quality of life zone represents those counties farthest away geographically from the three major urban centers, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Maryland and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The good Quality of Life counties are further north than the previously mentioned counties and closer to the urban centers.

The three highest counties at the eastern edge of the peninsula directly adjacent to one another and connected by two major U.S. highway arteries Route 113 and Route 13. Two of the counties each contain growth centers, Dover in Kent, Delaware and Salisbury in Wicomico, Maryland with the third county, Sussex, Delaware located between the two.

[1] QOL = quality of life

* not necessarily in rank order